led their credentials as Ministers of their respective to the Confederation of the North German

RUSSIA.

Prospect of a War with China. London, Jan. 23, 1863.

The Chinese government has taken some military on the Russian frontier which the latter govern ment regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

DENMARK.

The West India Sale Treaty-Navigation in the Great Belt.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23, 1868. ject under consideration was the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies to the United States. It is

CHINA.

The Terrific Explosion in an Arcenal in Chiun-Immense Loss of Life. Boston, Jan. 23, 1868.

on Traveller of this morning contains corto dated Shanghae, November 27, which gives following details of the explosion in China which as briefly alluded to in a late cable despatch:—

Trade in the New Ten Crop in China.

London, Jan. 22, 1868.

Late advices received here from China state that the crop up to the 1st of Jamuary amounted to one hundred ons of pounds.

CANADA.

Horrid Affair-A Drunken Man Inhumanly Burned to Death.
BRAMPTON, Jan. 23, 1868.

A fleadish outrage was perpetrated at a tavern near this place last night. A man, recovering from an attack of delirium tremens, was lying on the floor in front of the fireplace, when some young men entered, laid shav-lags round his body and burned him to death.

ALASKA.

Discontent Among the Indians-Wintry Weather-Improvements in Sitka-How the Place Becomes Americanized.

A late Sitks letter gives an account of the progress in les with the custom of the Indians has created disconient among them, and notwithstanding the winter on many strange Indians are appearing and disapearing. Some come from Victoria and others from apson, but for what purpose is not known. It is expecied that as the Russians remove and the population becomes Americanized affairs will change for the better. In consequence of the exorbitant prices demanded for game, which is principally disposed of by the Indians surroptitiously for liquor, General Davis has issued an order that whatever articles of provisions the Indians without to sell must be exposed in the market place. Many of the Indians are often detected violating this order and are arrested and the liquor confiscated. The whole tribe then assemble at headquarters and demand the release of the prisoners; and if recursed they hold a council of war at the lodge of their chief and make savage threats at the whites.

The continuous rains have given place to snow and half storms, which last several days at a time. The thermemeter is now ten degrees below treezing point. The unfavorable weather has prevented the progress of the city improvements designed by the enguser, but some buildings are being erected.

A billiard saloon, restaurants and a pawnbroker's shop are opened. A number of burglaries have been moticed, and brutal fights are not unfrequent.

The ship Stantza, with a cargo of furs, for London, and two hundred passengers, sailed on December 17. Solemn mass was celebrated on board before sailing, and General Davis ordered a parting salute of tweaty-one guns to be fired. pecied that as the Russians remove and the population

. MISSOURI.

Murder on a Steamboat at St. Louis,

John Swaney, mate of the steamer armsdille and brother of Captain Swans, killed W. H. Graves, a pasfrom Rochester, Pa., on the Armadillo, last night, seen drunk during the day and attempted ently fired at his brother, Captain Swaney. Later swaney hercely asked him if he came to rob. Graves answered pleasantly, when Swaney shot him and dragged the body to the edge of the hurricane deck and rolled it overboard. Swaney then washed the blood from his hands with coffee from the urn on the lunch table, and then went to bed. A short time afterwards he was arrested by a policeman, and was to-day committed for murder in the first degree. Graves' body has not been found.

VERMONT.

A Diverced Wife Shot by Her Husband in

BENNINGTON, Jan. 23, 1868. A man named Paul M. Burke shot his wife in this rillage last night, firing five shots at her, four of which took effect. She probably cannot live. It appears that he was suraged at her for procuring a divorce from him.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention-Qualifications of Electors. New ORLEANS, Jap. 23, 1868. The Constitutional Convention to-day, under the head of "General Provision," adopted article 97 of the consti-

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON Jan. 23—Evening.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consois, 92% a 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities are senerally irmer and higher. Bonds, however, have slightly failen off. The following were the doeing figures:—United States five-twenties, 71% a 72; Illinois Central Railway shares, 86; Eric Railway shares, 40.

shares, 40.

Frankfort Bourse, Frankfort, Jan. 22—Evening, —
United States dive-twenties are firmer, and closed at
76% for the old issue.

Farm Bourse, Franc, Jan. 23—11:15 A. M.—The
Bourse is heavy and the rentes lower.

Liviancol. Cotton Market.—Liviancol., Jan. 22—
Evening.—The cotton market closed firm with a recovery of 1-16d. per lb. in prices on American grades,
making fully 3%d on the day. The market has been
quite sulmated under a more favorable trade report,
and the sales have fully reached the estimate made at
the opening, namely, 15,000 bales. The following are
the closing quotations:—Midding uplands, on the spot,
7%d.; middling uplands, to arrive, 7%d.; middling
Orleans, 8d.

7% d.; middling uplands, to arrive, 7% d.; middling Orleans, 8d.
Lavarroot Breadsturys Market.—Lavarroot, Jan. 23—
Evening.—The market closed firm at the following quositions.—Corn. 45s. 6d. Wheat, 16z. for California white, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley. 6z. 5d. Oats, 3z. 10d. Peas, 46z. 6d. Flour, 37z. 6d. for Western canal.

Liverroot. Fravisions Market.—Liverroot., Jan. 23—
Evening.—The provisions market closed quiet. Lard firm at 61z. Cheese, 53z. 3d. Bacon, 60z. Beef, 120z. 10r whiter cared. Pork, 75z.

Liverroot. Produces Market.—Liverroot., Jan. 23—
Evening.—Sugar, 24z. 6d. Rosin, 6z. for common North Carolius, and 11z. for medium to fine. Tallow, 42z. 9d. Turpentine, 26z. 9d. Clover seed, 46z. Petroleum, 1z. 2% for standard white. Oils quiet at £35 for whale, £110 for sporm, and £36 for linseed. Linseed cakes, £10 5z. per ton.

London Markets.—London. Jan. 23—11:15 A. M.—
Whale oil, £36 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £110 per ton. Linseed cakes, £16 5z. per

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Distance at Sea Quinterows, Jan. 25.—The etem-bein Minnerous. Captain Price, which sailed from the post of the Thi inst for New York, was obliged to back to Cork in consequence of losing her gerow, who will take her departure again to magnets (Friday), having repaired the damage she make her

NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Governor Featon's Reception to the Legisle

The usual annual reception to the Legulature was given to-night by Governor Fenton at the Executive

Mansion. A pleasant and delighted party througed has parlors of the Gevernor's residence during the evening. His Excellency was assisted in the duties of the occasion by Mrs. Fenton and her daughters, Miss Fenton and Miss Nettle Fenton, the latter of whom has just made a brilliant debut in the society of the State capital. The coremony of introduction was performed by Colonel M. J. Farrell, of the Governor's staff. The members of the Constitutional Convention were also in astendance, and the invitation was extended to the State Military Association.

Burning of a Paper Mill at Auburn.

Auguns, Jan. 23, 1865.
The Auburn Paper Company's mill, situated near the city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is stated at \$80,000. The property was insured for \$15,500.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Mutiny on Board the Bark Ella and Asna The Captain and Two Sailors Wounded. PORTLAND, Mo., Jan. 23, 1868, 1 10 o'Clock P. M.

The bark Elfa and Anna, Captain R. S. Randall, wt alled from this port for Savannah yesterday, put back board, in which the captain was stabbed three time severely, though not fatally. Two of the sailors, name Thomas Davenport and William McCarty, were wegnited with pixel shots. The mulineers were subdued by the officers and were brought to port in irons. They have has an examination and were bound over for trust at the United States District Court.

VIRGINIA

The Convention-Dr. Sears on Education

In the Constitutional Convention to-day among the resolutions referred was one in regard to a law com

resciutions referred was one in regard to a law com-pelling children to attend school, and one prohibiting special privileges to any company engaged in bringing inmigrants to Virginia.

Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, addressed the Convention on the subject of education. Ten thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

The Bill of Rights occupied the remainder of the day. General Grant returned to Washington this morning.

R. S. Booker, who was sentenced to fine and impris-comment for shooting R. H. Glass, editor of the Lynch-burg Republican, was to-day pardoned by the Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Discussion of Relief Measures in the Con-

The Constitutional Convention was to-day engage chiefly in discussing the propriety of adopting relie measures for debtors and on the resolution asking Gene rai Canby to suspend the sales of property three months. One of the delegates said in his speech that he would make the rich self their land if the land could be secured no other way. No action was taken to-day.

GEORGIA.

The Convention Defining Trenson-The Col-lection of Taxes Resumed by Order of the Military Governor.

ATLANTA, Jan. 27, 1868. The Convention occupied the entire session to-day is

An order has appeared from General Ruger, the arm officer detailed as Governor of Georgia, rescinding Gover nor Jonkins' order suspending the collection of taxes in this State. The army officer detailed as Comptroller General orders the tax collectors to immediately collect and forward to the State treasury all the unpaid taxes of last year.

Pay for the Members of the Convention. Millsporville, Jan. 25, 1868.
Ten thousand dollars advanced from the State Ros has been received and taken to Atlanta by Captain Rock-well, Mi'ttary Treasures, for the paymont of the Con-volution.

ARKANSAS.

Proceedings in the Reconstruction Con vention.

A special despatch to the Appeal, from Little Rock, says, in the Convention there Mr. White (colored), of Philips county, offered a resolution declaring pu carriers to be public servants, and recommending the next Legislature to make it a pensi offence to deny accommodations or refuse to transport citizens, irrespective of color, over the public higways. It was referred.

Mr. Gray (colored), of Philips county, offered a resolution to memorialize Congress for aid in locating claims under the Homestead act in the case of freedmen, and

in furnishing six months' provisions, payment therefor to be secured by a lien on the homestead and improvements, the amount advanced to be paid in two years. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hodges inquiring into the legality of the present contract for the Penitentiary, which contract was made with an illogal body called the General Assembly of Arkansas, declaring that that contract was opposed to reconstruction, and that the contractors had already drawn \$40,000 under some pretext, and asking for a committee of inquiry. This resolution tractors had already drawn \$40,000 under some prete and asking for a committee of inquiry. This resolut produced a lengthy discussion.

Proceedings in the Convention. JACKSON, Jan. 23, 1868.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Orr, from the committee appointed to confer with General Gillem, said that General Gillemistated verbally that he would sustain no legislation except the framing of a constitution and civil government for the State.

Ant. 2. The General Assembly of the State of Mississepp shall have no power to make any compensation for emandi

paied slaves.

Ast, 3. The General Assembly of the State of Mississipp, shall have no power to claim from the United States any compensation for slaves emuncipated or liberated in any The tax ordinance reported by the Finance Committee was taken up and adopted by sections. The first section imposes a special tax of \$2.50 per thousand upon the gross receipts from the sales of merchandise for the year 1503.

MASKED BALL OF THE CERCLE FRANÇAIS DE L'HARMONIS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prince Carnival put on a French dress last night and was resplondent at the Academy. The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, which first saw the light at Irving Hall two years since, came out in giorious style at the ancient opera house and became cosmopolitan in regard to costume. Offenbach, Toledo and Phillipe were the costumers, and very efficient ones too. The first of the trie gave us General Boum in full dress, with his preposterous panache and energetic "pit, past, poor," the unsophisticated Fritz, happy and contented in the love of Wanda; the regular eved Grands Duchesse and the rest of her fampy and contented in the love of Wanda; the regular eved Grands Duchesse and the rest of her fampy down. Foldon transformed the officers of the society this is not a Fennas circle) into D'Ariagnans, to rivers of the Bourbon dynamy and melancholy exadiers, all of woom were correspondingly happy. A frest number of our leading ange tights appeared on the dancing floor and peared through the nars of their masks at the numerous specimens of female lovelness that paused them. The head centre or president of the "Cercle" is Mr. A. Salmon, the vice president Mr. Fottier, and the numerous specimens of female lovelness that paused them. The various committees, "derganization, de reception and de la dance," may be comprised under the time homored name, legion. The scene at midnight in the Academy was very brilliant. Looking down from the balcony on the dancing foor, the speculator saw enough to place him or her in a state of good humor, wonderment or admiration, or whatever we may please to call it. The music was all Parisian and the handwork of Galilic componers; consequently it was light and sparking, like released champagne. Mr. Gaffre wielded the baton in the amphitheatre over a large number of fiddlers, and the various masks on the floor received themselves into every kind of Squre, according as his wand directed. The masks were not multiform, like what we see at the German masquerades, but on reple notwithstandure. Hariequins, The Japa were real specimens of Tycoon land, specially imported for the occasion. They leoked very grave and rather out of place. The general number of the visitors to the ball of the "Geriel" came after midni ancient opera bouse and became enemopoli an in regard to costume. Offenbach, Toledo and Phillips were the

WASHINGT

Speech of Senator Doolittle Against the Military Reconstruction Bill.

Senator Trumbull's Reply and Advocacy of the Bill.

Another Scheme to Restrict the Powers of the Supreme Court.

Proposed Law for the Protection of Naturalized Citizens Abroad.

Memage of the President in Relation to the Bill of Equal Rights in the District of Co-

The President to-day sent the fullowing message t

TO THE SERATE OF THE UNITED STATES :adopted by the Senate on the sth instant:—

Whereas the Senate bill numbered 141, and entitled "An act for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia," having at this present session passed both houses of Congress, was afterwards, on the 11th day of Pecember, 1807, duly presented to the President of the United States for his approval and signature; and whereas more than ten days, exclusive of Sundays, have since clapsed in this acasion without said bill having been returned either approved or disapproved; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether said bill has been delivered to and received by the Secretary of Niste, as provided by the second section of the act of the 27th day of July, 1808.

Resolved, That the President of the United States he requested to inform the Sonate whether said bill has been delivered to and received by the Secretary of State, as provided by the second accision of the act of the 27th day of July, 1859.

As the act which the resolution mentions has no relevancy to the subject under inquiry, it is presumed that it was the intention of the Senate to refer to the law of the 15th of September, 1759, the second section of which prescribes that whenever a bill, order, resolution or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved and signed by the President of the United States, or not having been returned by him with his objections, shall become a law or take effect, it shall return the threater be received by the said Secretary from the President; and whenever a bill, order, resolution or vote shall be returned by the President with his objections, and shall, on being reconsidered, be agreed to, be passed and be approved by the other of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in whichseever house it shall in such case be received by the said Secretary from the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in whichseever house it shall last have been as approved. Insumuch as the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of columbia has not become a law in either of the modes designated in the section above quoted. It has not been delivered to the Secretary of Stale for record and promulgation. The constitution expressly declares that if any bill shall not be a two. As anothed in the president within test days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law is the manner as if he has signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, thus, prevented the resolution, the bill to which it refers was presented for the 20th of the same month, and before the expiration of the bill to the Fresident, the two houses, is accordance the distribution and produced in

The Court. Be it enacted, &c., That the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme Court of the United States shall not extend to say act done or which shall be done, or to any pro-ceeding had or which shall be had under and by

of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the robel States," passed land, and it is government of the robel States," passed land, and it is government of the robel States," passed land, and is the premises in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, shall be dismissed by said Supreme Court, and no record of any proceeding had or which may be had before either of the district commanders, under either of said acts, shall be removed to or reviewed in any other tribunal, either upon habear corpus, quo near-rand, or in any other manner whatever.

The vote of the committee was in the all remains.

YRAN-Messra Stevens of Pennsylvania; Boutwail, of Massachusette; Bingham, of Ohio; Farnsworth of Illinois; Beaman, of Michigan, and Paine, of Ohio-6. NAYS-Messra Huburd, rep., of New York; Brooks, dem., of New York, and Beck, dem., of Kentukcy. The bill, if it should become a law, would apply to the McArdle and other cases involving similar important constitutional questions. Proposed Law for the Protection of Natural-

ized Citizens Abroad.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House this morning agreed upon the following bill, which will be reported by General Banks, of Massachusetts:-

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House this morning agreed upon the following bill, which win be reported by General Banks, of Massachusetts:—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled to and receive from this government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances, and the President is empowered to use the induces and authority of this government in all just endeavors to secure the recognition of other governments of the principles of public law which have been insisted upon and maintained by the government of the United States in regard to the right of naturalized citizens; provided always that no citizen, native born or naturalized, who is guilty of crime against the laws of any foreign State, committed within its jurisdiction, or of desertion from actual service in the army or navy of such State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who, as to residence or otherwise, by treason or other crime against the Citied States shall have forfeited, or who shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated by this act.

**sec 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States shall have forfeited, or who shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen of the United States does not operate to dissolve his alegiance to his native soversign; that any native born citizen shall have been arrested and is detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act upon the allegiant had any native to such foreign government who may no found within the jurisdiction of the United States does not operate to dissolve his alegiance to his native acceptable duly give forenment in any foreign war or service, such naturalized citizen, ball have been u

The Treatment of Union Prisoners in the South.

A meeting was neid this evening at Metzerott Hall by gentlemen interested in reviving memories of the rebol-hon as identified with the prisons of Richmond, Charlesspoke at some length about the propriety of maintaining an association to keep on record the horrors which Union soldiers endured in the infamous prison pens of Rebeldom. Colonel Hawkins, of Tennesses, followed in a similar strain, and then General Benjamin P. Butler gave his experience of what the rebe method of treating and exchanging prisoners was like. He said he found men suffering punishment at New Orleans because they furnished punishment at New Orienza because they furnished neurishment to Union prisoners captured in the fight at Bull Run. He thought it a strange proceeding on the part of the axecutive to pardon General Lee, who day by day saw the Union prisoners perishing und/x his very eye in the prisone of Libby and Belie Lie. The government had strength enough to execute a poor, half-id/orie jailor of Andersonville, but the 'aigher accomplises in his crime were allowed to go sey, free. The Gracial related a good many stories of Union Prisoners.

simply doing what they thousand The Southern Ruilroads. The House Committee on Southern Kastroads, of which Mr. J. W. McClurg is Chairman, is bustly engaged in reference to their attitude towards the government in the late war. As is well known, a number of the ernment, and in view, as it is alleged, of their notorious the consequences. A meeting of the committee will probably be neld to-morrow or Saturday to mature their anticipated action of the committee adverse to the in-

The high words which passed between Julian, of Indi

ine, and Mr. Chapler, of New York, in the House yes toege seemed to promise. Shortly after the affair Mr. Julian as his second. This propably was one of

The President sent to the Seems to-day the following nominations—

Dwight Bannester, to be a Psymaster in the Army, Lestic Counbe, Marshal for the District of Kontocky, in the place of William A. Morriwesther, whose term will expire; dobn M. Johnson, Marshal for Virginia, in the place of John Underwood, whose form has expired; John B. Pennington, Attorney for the District of Delaware, in place of John I. Prait, reagned; William R. Towasond, of Rhode Island, Pension Agent at Previdence, in place of William G. Pownsend, resigned; John S. Boolehun, Postmaster of Househald, Pas, H. G. Lohse, Collector of Customs for Georgetown, S. C.; Benry Willer, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Ohio, in place of James H. Hart, deceased; Joseph B. McCarnant, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Teeth district of Pounsylvania, in place of Jacob Carmong, who was confirmed, but whose commission has been withheld; David H. Abeil, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-ifth district of New York, in place of Lewis Peck, to be removed; James H. Bluberia, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-ifth district of Maine, in the place of Nathaniel H. Joy, to be removed; Solomon P. McCurdy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, in the place of Solomon P. McCurdy, appointed Chief Justice; Ambrose Campbell, of Michigan, Register of the Land Office at Matquette, Michigan, vice Joseph W. Edwards, to be removed; Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, Register of the Land Office at Matohttoches, Louisiana, Ship Cannal Acress the Iathunus of Darless.

The Secretary of States is advised to-day of the execution of a treaty between the United States and the republic of Colombia for the construction of a treaty between the United States and the republic of Colombia for the construction of a thing can be desired to the Mannestin of a ship can be proved.

the most sarred rights reserved to the States. It is by extending suffings to the negroes that Congress is overturning the constitutions of those States. In my epinion the ist as surprison, which its advocates justify upon the ground of necessity sine. I neither admit the power nor the necessity; but, granting both, no roason can be given, and no necessity but that of party ascindency can be urged for going further in the revolutionary work than to admit to suffrage the classes of negroes ammed in this amendment. The second answer is, that white men have for centuries been accustomed to vote. They have home all the responsibilities and discharged all the duties of freemen among freemen, said it is a confirment of the duties of freemen among freemen, said it is a confirment of the duties of freemen among freemen, said it is a confirment of the duties of freemen among freemen, said it is to confer one never before enjoyed all the duties of freemen shall be an admit of the duties of freemen and property of the many of them were cannibals and savages of the lowest type of human kind. The only civilization they have is that which they have resolved during their stavary in America. To confer this great privilege upon the more onlightened agrees might tend to cleave the mass in the end. But to confer this great privilege upon the more onlightened agrees might tend to cleave the mass in the ond. But to confer it new upon their great privilege upon the more onlightened agrees in the ond. But to confer it new upon their great privilege upon the confer it new upon their great privilege to the confer it new upon their great privilege to the confer it new upon their great privilege to the confer it new upon their great privilege to the confer it new upon their great privilege to the great privilege

of the first statement being fiberaselves to believe it possible that it for the first being t

then acts upon the fundamental law holf only of its own State and people, but of all the Stater and all the people of the United States. Conceding they had power as you claim to reject your amendment, by what shadow of right do you deny to those Legislatures power to choose Senators in this body? As well dony to a living body the right to breathe. But perhaps you say if they had ratified the amendment then they had Legislatures which had the right to vote. But as they voted to reject it they had no Legislatures and no right to vote. In other words, if they voted with you they had a right to vote if they vote dealing they word they had no right to vote at all.

The morning hour having expired.

The Privinger announced as the special business the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland.

Mr. HENDRICKS. (dem.) of Ind., moved to postpone the special order and allow the senator to conclude his remarks.

The Principars amounted as in a spenial consumers resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, senator cleet from Maryland.

Mr. Historiczs, (dem.) of Ind., moved to postpone the special order and allow the conator to conclude his remarks.

Mr. Sereman, (rep.) of Ohio, under cedinary circumstances would have no objections, but in view of the extraordinary course of the Senator in occupying the floor in the morning hour to make a political speech he would call for the regular order of business.

Mr. Trunments, (rep.) of th, had no objection to the continuation of this partisan speech. If the subject was continued he was ready to need at any time the abominable doctrines sat up and denounce them in fitting terms.

Mr. Deolarriz preferred to continue, but asked no favors. He was willing to wait until the morning business was-disposed of.

Mr. Hendents and there was no occasion for the excitement shown by Mr. Trumbulf, because these questions would assuredly be discussed here and elsewhere.

Mr. Trumment disclaimed any excitement, and said he was only a little astonished at the effrontery of the gentleman, who always assumed that the constitution was invaded, and yet claimed that those who had attempted to overthrow it were the proper persons to care for the negro. If the Senate from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) would ware his motion to continue this quission affor Mr. Dochitle concluded he would vote for it.

Mr. Conkerse, (rep.) of N. Y., condemned the course of Mr. Dochitle as violating the rules in asploding a prepared speech, offensive to the sense of a majority of the Senate, fa-the morning hour. On motion for reference he had no objection, if opportunity was given for reply, which under the present circumstances was not afforded.

Mr. Conkerse, (rep.) of Mas, had no objection, if Mr. Johnson, who had offered the resolution in Mr. Thomas' case, was willing. The movement he prevent reconstruction own without referring to the committee.

Mr. Misson, (rep.) of Mas, had no objection, if Mr. Johnson, (rep.) of Was, had no objection

saying if Mr. Edmunds' view was correct it wandue to the State of Maryland that Mr. Thomas should be rejected.

The resolution was carried—20 to 17.

Mr. Docurring these continued his speech:—All the world known the whole object of the war was to put down the rebellion and to maintain the union of States under the constitution. Every set and resolve of Congress, every deltar spent, every blow struck, every drop of blood shed, was to compel the people and the States of the South to live in the Union and aboy the constitution. And now that we have succeeded, now that the people and the States of the South have surrendered to the constitution and laws, you say they shall not live in the Union under this constitution at all. They shall first form another Union and come into that Union under shother or an amound constitution. Mr. President, having thus shown that this first answer to the question is unreasonable, inconsistent and abourd. Let us a question is unreasonable, inconsistent and abourd. Let us for the property of the South was the question as second time. Why press this neary a domination over the whites of the South. What re-zon one you give? A second nawer is, because the agreem were loyal and the whites disloyal. Let us agramine this bold assertion. Is it true? Were the war roses only all during the rebellion? Rosail the

tives had done. I can THE TASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Intense Admiration for the Colored People-Demunciation of the President, General Grant and Secretary Seward. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Beston, Jan. 23, 1868. Notwithstanding slavery has been wiped out and the plack man is being elevated in society as rapidly as indictions, the anti-slavery organization of Massachubeen don.\ The session of 1863 is being bold here to-day, and am ong the old abolition siegers on hund are Phillips, Step.\on Foster, Jonathan Burum, Probingnam, of New York, and two or three bundred

John T. Sargent, who called the body to order with prayer, but he 'hought such a custom would slow

spirit seemed to be seen car, and the business of the meeting began.
Wendell Phillips was the first to make a move, and he did it by offering the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid hearty applause:—

of the government and t. suphold the President in his offoris to resist the "fanatic " and tyrants of Congress. Notwithstanding the incleme ney of the weather, the hall was densely crowded and great 'enthusiasm was exhibited. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Hoa, J. F. The Chairman addressed the mee ting, and, after some preliminary observations, said that the present aspect of

The Chairman addressed the mee ling, and, after some preliminary observations, said that the present aspect of affairs betokened great danger and the literatis it. The of all good men were required to con. Iteratis it. The constitution, he said, had served every glo.

As ever met and was made by as noble a set of men make the fundamental law of a nation. That constitution, legislative, to pass such laws as were needful for a created three distinct departments of government—the lating to pass such laws as were needful for a created effect the judiciary, to administer; and the entities to enforce them and to "preserve, protect defend the constitution." He then spoke of the recember of the Army, and submitted that it was a dangerous thing to place such power in the hands of any man, so master how exalted his position. He characterized the recest action of Congress in regard to the Supreme Court as entirely unconstitutional, and is conclusion urged the necessity of uniting to defeat such permicious enactments.

Mr. Walbert read a communication from Governor Parker regretting his absence and approving the objects of the meeting. He size read the lists of officers, which numbered ever sixty.

Mr. Gilebrist presented a series of resolutions to the effect that the recent measure passed by the House of Representatives granting to the General of the Army associate powers was no exercise of gisfature suthority, but a transfer to him of unlimited away; that the measures before Congress changing the mode of determining constitutional questions by the Supreme judicial tribunal was centrary to the principles of justice and am insult to the intelligence of a free people, and that it was the duty of every citizen to demand of their unfaithful representatives the immediate resistion of their dangerous and unconstitutional measures.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

The meeting was also addressed by flon, Mr. Abbots, Mr. P. B. Betts, Mr. Coates and others, and the proceedings terminated.

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